Wilkinson

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CONTINUATION OF

An ACT for enrolling and licenſing ſhips or veſſels to be employed in the coaſting trade and fiſheries, and for regulating the ſame.

AND be it further enacted, That the maſter or commander of every ſhip or veſſel, licenced for carrying on the coaſting trade, and being deſtined from any diſtrict of the United States, to a diſtrict other than a diſtrict in the ſame, or an adjoining State, on the ſea-coaſt, or on a navigable river, ſhall, previous to her departure, deliver to the collector reſiding at the port where ſuch ſhip or veſſel may be, if there is one, otherwiſe to the collector of the diſtrict comprehending ſuch port, or to a ſurveyor within the diſtrict, as the one or the other may reſide neareſt to the port at which ſuch ſhip or veſſel may be, duplicate manifeſts of the whole cargo on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel, or if there be no cargo on board, he ſhall ſo certify, and if there be any diſtilled ſpirits, or goods, wares and merchandize, of foreign growth or manufacture on board, other than what may, by the collector, be deemed ſufficient for ſea ſtores, he ſhall ſpecify in ſuch manifeſts, the marks and numbers of every caſk, bag, box, cheſt or package, containing the ſame, with the name, and place of reſidence, of every ſhipper and conſignee of ſuch diſtilled ſpirits, or goods of foreign growth or manufacture, and the quantity ſhipped by, and to each, to be by him ſubſcribed, and to the truth of which, he ſhall ſwear or affirm; and ſhall alſo ſwear or affirm before the ſaid collector or ſurveyor, that ſuch goods, wares or merchandize, of foreign growth or manufacture, were, to the beſt of his knowledge and belief, legally imported, and the duties thereupon, paid or ſecured; or if ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, that the duties thereupon, have been duly paid or ſecured; upon the performance of which, and not before, the ſaid collector or ſurveyor ſhall certify the ſame on the ſaid manifeſts; one of which he ſhall return to the maſter, with a permit thereto annexed, authorizing him to proceed to the port of his deſtination. And if any ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall depart from the port where ſhe may then be, having diſtilled ſpirits or goods, wares or merchandize, of foreign growth or manufacture on board, without the ſeveral things herein required, being complied with, the maſter thereof ſhall forfeit one hundred dollars; or if the lading be of goods, the growth or manufacture of the United States only, or if ſuch ſhip or veſſel have no cargo, and ſhe depart, without the ſeveral things herein required, being complied with, the ſaid maſter ſhall forfeit and pay fifty dollars.

And be it further enacted, That the maſter or commander of every ſhip or veſſel, licenced to carry on the coaſting trade, arriving at any diſtrict of the United States, from any diſtrict, other than a diſtrict in the ſame, or an adjoining State on the ſea-coaſt, or on a navigable river, ſhall deliver to the collector reſiding at the port where ſhe may arrive, if there be one, otherwiſe to the collector or ſurveyor in the diſtrict comprehending ſuch port, as the one, or the other, may reſide neareſt thereto, if the collector or ſurveyor reſide at a diſtance not exceeding five miles, within twenty-four hours, or if at a greater diſtance, within forty-eight hours, next after his arrival; and previous to the unlading any of the goods brought in ſuch ſhip or veſſel, the manifeſt of the cargo (if there be any) certified by the collector or ſurveyor of the diſtrict from whence ſhe laſt ſailed, and ſhall make oath or affirmation, before the ſaid collector or ſurveyor, that there was not, when he ſailed from the diſtrict where his manifeſt was certified, or has been ſince, or then is, any more, or other goods, wares or merchandize of foreign growth or manufacture, or diſtilled ſpirits (if there be any, other than ſea-ſtores, on board ſuch veſſel) than is therein mentioned; and if there be no ſuch goods, he ſhall ſo ſwear or affirm; and if there be no cargo on board, he ſhall produce the certificate of the collector or ſurveyor of the diſtrict from whence ſhe laſt failed, as aforeſaid, that ſuch is the caſe: Whereupon ſuch collector or ſurveyor ſhall grant a permit for unlading the whole, or part of ſuch cargo (if there be any) within his diſtrict, as the maſter may requeſt; and where a part only of the goods, wares and merchandize, of foreign growth or manufacture, or of diſtilled ſpirits, brought in ſuch ſhip or veſſel, is intended to be landed, the ſaid collector or ſurveyor ſhall make an endorſement of ſuch part, on the back of the manifeſt, ſpecifying the articles to be landed; and ſhall return ſuch manifeſt to the maſter, endorſing alſo thereon, his permiſſion for ſuch ſhip or veſſel, to proceed to the place of her deſtination; and if the maſter of ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall neglect or refuſe to deliver the manifeſt (or if ſhe has no cargo, the certificate) within the time herein directed, he ſhall forfeit one hundred dollars, and the goods wares and merchandize of foreign growth or manufacture, or diſtilled ſpirits, found on board, or landed from ſuch ſhip or veſſel, not being certified, as is herein required, ſhall be forfeited, and if the ſame ſhall amount to the value of eight hundred dollars, ſuch ſhip or veſſel, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, ſhall be alſo forfeited.

And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained ſhall be ſo conſtrued, as to oblige the maſter or commander of any ſhip or veſſel, licenced for carrying on the coaſting trade, bound from a diſtrict in one State, to a diſtrict in the ſame, or an adjoining State on the ſea-coaſt, or on a navigable river, having on board goods, wares or merchandize, of the growth, product or manufacture of the United States only (except diſtilled ſpirits) or diſtilled ſpirits, not more than five hundred gallons, wine in caſks not more than two hundred and fifty gallons, or in bottles not more than one hundred dozens, ſugar in caſks or boxes not more than three thouſand pounds, tea in cheſts or boxes, not more than five hundred pounds, coffee in caſks or bags not more than one thouſand pounds, or foreign merchandize in packages, as imported, of not more value than four hundred dollars, or goods, wares or merchandize, conſiſting of ſuch enumerated or other articles of foreign growth or manufacture, or of both, whoſe aggregate value ſhall be not more than eight hundred dollars, to deliver a manifeſt thereof, or obtain a permit, previous to her departure, or on her arrival within ſuch diſtrict, to make any report thereof; but ſuch maſter ſhall be provided with a manifeſt, by him ſubſcribed, of the lading, of what kind ſoever, which was on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel, at the time of his departure from the diſtrict from which ſhe laſt ſailed, and if the ſame, or any part of ſuch lading, conſiſts of diſtilled ſpirits, or goods, wares, or merchandize, of foreign growth or manufacture, with the marks and numbers of each caſk, bag, box, cheſt or package, containing the ſame, with the name of the ſhipper and conſignee of each; which manifeſt ſhall be by him exhibited, for the inſpection of any officer of the revenue, when, by ſuch officer, thereunto required; and ſhall alſo inform ſuch officer, from whence ſuch ſhip or veſſel laſt ſailed, and how long ſhe has been in port, when by him ſo interrogated. And if the maſter of ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall not be provided, on his arrival within any ſuch diſtrict, with a manifeſt, and exhibit the ſame, as is herein required, if the lading of ſuch ſhip or veſſel conſiſt wholly of goods the produce or manufacture of the United States (diſtilled ſpirits excepted) he ſhall forfeit twenty dollars, or if there be diſtilled ſpirits, or goods, wares, or merchandize, of foreign growth or manufacture, on board, excepting what may be ſufficient for ſea-ſtores, he ſhall forfeit forty dollars; or if he ſhall refuſe to anſwer the interrogatories truly, as is herein required, he ſhall forfeit the ſum of one hundred dollars. And if any of the goods laden on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall be of foreign growth or manufacture, or of ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, ſo much of the ſame, as may be found on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel, and which ſhall not be included in the manifeſt exhibited by ſuch maſter, ſhall be forfeited.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall, and may be lawful for the collector of the diſtrict of Pennſylvania, to grant permits for the tranſportation of goods, wares or merchandize, of foreign growth or manufacture, acroſs the State of New-Jerſey to the diſtrict, of New-York, or acroſs the State of Delaware, to any diſtrict in the State of Maryland or Virginia; and for the collector of the diſtrict of New-York, to grant like permits for the tranſportation acroſs the State of New-Jerſey; and for the collector of any diſtrict of Maryland or Virginia, to grant like permits for the tranſportation acroſs the State of Delaware, to the diſtrict of Pennſylvania: Provided, that every permit ſhall expreſs the name of the owner, or perſon ſending ſuch goods, and of the perſon or perſons, to whom ſuch goods ſhall be conſigned, with the marks, numbers and deſcription of the packages, whether bale, box, cheſt or otherwiſe, and the kind of goods contained therein, and the date, when granted; and the owner, or perſon ſending ſuch goods, ſhall ſwear or affirm, that they were legally imported, and the duties thereupon paid or ſecured: And provided alſo, That the owner or conſignee of all ſuch goods, wares and merchandize, ſhall, within twenty-four hours after the arrival thereof, at the place to which they were permitted to be tranſported, report the ſame, to the collector of the diſtrict where they ſhall ſo arrive, and ſhall deliver up the permit accompanying the ſame, and if the owner or conſignee aforeſaid, ſhall neglect or refuſe to make due entry of ſuch goods, within the time, and in the manner, herein directed, all ſuch goods, wares and merchandize ſhall be ſubject to forfeiture; and if the permit granted ſhall not be given up, within the time limited for making the ſaid report, the perſon or perſons to whom it was granted, neglecting or refuſing to deliver it up, ſhall forfeit forty dollars for every twenty-four hours it ſhall be withheld afterwards: Provided, that where the goods, wares and merchandize, to be tranſported in manner aforeſaid, ſhall be of leſs value than eight hundred dollars, the ſaid oath and permit ſhall not be deemed neceſſary, nor ſhall the owner or conſignee be obliged to make report to the collector of the diſtrict where the ſaid goods, wares and merchandize ſhall arrive.

And be it further enacted, That when any ſhip or veſſel of the United States, regiſtered according to law, ſhall be employed in going from any one diſtrict in the United States, to any other diſtrict, ſuch ſhip or veſſel, and the maſter or commander thereof, with the goods ſhe may have on board, previous to her departure from the diſtrict, where ſhe may be, and alſo, upon her arrival in any other diſtrict, ſhall be ſubject (except as to the payment of fees) to the ſame regulations, proviſions, penalties and forfeitures, and the like duties are impoſed on like officers, as is provided by the ſixteenth and ſeventeenth ſections of this act, for ſhips or veſſels licenced for carrying on the coaſting trade: Provided however, that nothing herein contained, ſhall be conſtrued to extend to regiſtered ſhips or veſſels of the United States, having on board goods, wares and merchandize of foreign growth or manufacture, brought into the United States by ſuch ſhip or veſſel from a foreign port, and on which the duties have not been paid or ſecured, according to law.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Foreign Intelligence,

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

SATURDAY, January 19.

A LETTER was received from Manuel, complaining of the conduct of the Convention, from whom, he ſaid, a diſorderly band, by the ſole talent of making a noiſe, took away all power of doing good. By your conduct, continued he, you have expoſed France, and ſuch as you are (the truth eſcapes me) yes, ſuch as you are, you cannot ſave it. He concluded with giving in his reſignation, as having it no longer in his power to be uſeful at his poſt. He henceforth propoſes by his writings and examples, to devote himſelf to the education of children, as the Revolution wants nothing but men.

On the queſtion, "*Shall there, or ſhall there not, be a delay in the execution of the King?*

Condorcet—"Let us prove to the whole world that we are not barbarians; and that, if we wiſh for the death of the tyrant, we wiſh alſo for the happineſs of mankind. Let us ſtrike the ci-devant king, but let us aboliſh the puniſhment of death for all private crimes, and reſerve it only for treaſon. Let us haſten to reviſe our ſyſtem of taxation, to eſtabliſh beneficent laws, to form a ſyſtem of public inſtruction, and to meliorate the management of our hoſpitals. We may then anſwer tyrants, if they reproach us with the death of Louis; and we may reſt aſſured that with ſuch diſpoſitions he may then be executed without danger in 24 hours."

Briſſot—"Such has been the influence of the French Revolution, that at London, Vienna, Berlin, and every where, great deference is paid to the public opinion. It is conſulted, it is feared, and attempts are made to corrupt it. The public opinion of Europe is of more importance to us than armies. In this ſtate of things, the immediate execution of Louis muſt be very unfavorable to us. There are in Europe two claſſes of men. The firſt, conſiſting of Philoſophers and friends of liberty, will not ſee the neceſſity for the death of Louis, and will think that a great nation ought to diſdain ſanguinary vengeance. The other, compoſed of the ſlaves of prejudice, will conſider the puniſhment of a king as the greateſt of crimes—and both will unite to condemn us. On theſe conſiderations I vote for a reſpite till the conſtitution ſhall be ratified. If you purſue another courſe you muſt declare war againſt England, Spain, and Holland. Give an example of moderation, and a revolution will be accompliſhed throughout all Europe."

Legendre—"The hour of juſtice is now come—the head of Louis muſt fall on the ſcaffold. I am againſt all reſpite."

Thomas Paine appeared at the tribune, and as he was unacquainted with the French language, Bancal read a tranſlation of his opinion, the ſubſtance of which is as follows: "I prefer an error occaſioned by humanity, to an error occaſioned by ſeverity. You have no other ally than the United States of America. Louis is the beſt friend of theſe people, who conſider themſelves as indebted to him for their liberty. Were I acquainted with the French language, I ſhould appear at your bar, and preſent to you in the name of my American brethren, a petition for a reſpite. The news of this execution will give great pain to theſe ſons of freedom.

"Do not (exclaimed he) afflict their ſenſibility: do not expoſe them to theſe painful ſentiments. Let the voice at leaſt of your intereſt be heard. The wood for conſtructing your ſhips of war cannot be found in the north of Europe; about to declare war againſt you. North America alone can ſupply you with this wood—will you deprive yourſelves of ſuch a reſource? Louis would not have been a bad man had he been ſurrounded by virtuous citizens. He owes his preſent misfortunes to the Conſtituent Aſſembly, who, without conſulting the French nation, which ſhould alone have pronounced on ſuch an occurrence, had the temerity and folly to place on his head, the crown he had juſt abdicated.

"I demand then, that Louis may be baniſhed with all his family to the American ſtates."

Lehardy—"I am only a legiſlator, not a judge—In what light can you be conſidered as judges? It cannot be for your impartiality, for there are more than ſixty of you, who by your writings have not only condemned Louis to death, but alſo boaſted, that if the ſword of juſtice did not ſtrike his guilty head, you would aſſaſſinate him—Hiſtory teaches us that the death of a tyrant does not always deſtroy tyranny, but ſometimes produces a greater number of tyrants. I vote then that he may live, and remain among us till the people have accepted the new conſtitution."

Barrere, the laſt member who was heard, delivered a long ſpeech with great warmth, and concluded with voting againſt the delay.

MONDAY, Jan. 21.

Dronet—"I have received a letter threatening me with deſtruction."

Breard—"Though I am not fond of egotiſm, I think it my duty to inform the Convention of a fact which concerns myſelf perſonally. I was yeſterday ſtopped by an ill-dreſſed man, whoſe air announced that he did not belong to that claſs whoſe dreſs he wore. He told me, that as I had voted for the death of the King, I ſhould periſh by no other hand than his. I looked ſtedfaſtly at him, upon which he retired. This event proves that our lives are in danger. I requeſt that the Convention will immediately take charge of the police of a city filled with villains, and order a ſearch to be made in the houſes of individuals, that their lurking-places may if poſſible be diſcovered."

Petion—"In deploring the death of one of our colleagues, let us take

care, citizens, that our indignation be not loſt to the public. Whoever reflects upon what paſſes, has reaſon to lament how many perſons ſuſpect and deteſt, who, if they were acquainted, would mutually eſteem each other. Here men, the moſt oppoſite, equally wiſh well to freedom; however, they mutually regard one another with an air of ſuſpicion. [A Member here called out, in a time like the preſent, the feeble ought to be ſilent, and leave to the more courageous to ſpeak.] I do not believe, continued Petion, that this diſcourſe is addreſſed to me. [Several voices called—it is.] It is not, reſumed Petion, an alliance between the friends of liberty and thoſe of tyranny which I deſire; the alliance is impoſſible; I demand freedom of opinion, tranquility and confidence; I demand that there be no denunciation without proof. If there is any man in this Aſſembly, who can advance againſt me any thing, at which a man of honor ought to bluſh, let him advance—I dare him to the aſſertion."

Talien—"You are reproached with having inſulted Pelletier in your printed opinion."

Thuriot—"On the ſecond of September, the Legiſlative Aſſembly ſent a deputation of twelve members, of whom I was one, to the Mayor of Paris: we remained till two o'clock in the morning, without Petion informing us one word of what was paſſing."

Collot d'Herbois—"I reproach you, Petion, with having calumniated in a printed opinion, the Electoral Aſſembly of Paris; of having printed a thouſand falſhoods, in which I would have detected you, if I had not been abſent upon a commiſſion. You are a vile ſlanderer."

Petion—"I am ſatisfied that the ſyſtem of calumny levelled againſt me diſcloſes itſelf in a manner equally open and ſcandalous. I have not for ſeveral days mounted the tribune. For a whole week, he who has perhaps done ſome ſervices to the city of Paris is threatened with loſing his head. I declare for the firſt and laſt time, that I have often expoſed myſelf for the public, and that I will do it ſtill. As to the fact cited by Thuriot, I am aſtoniſhed that he did not mention all the circumſtances before the deputation reached my houſe; the miſchief was irreparable and already known to all the world. The fact quoted by Collot is equally incorrect. I have not printed vague calumnies, my opinions ſtill remain. Collot may attack them. There are ſtill other accuſations to be made againſt me; I know that two members of this Aſſembly have been ſufficiently abandoned to ſpread a horrid report; I expect from them a denunciation without fear, Returning to the ſtill more important diſcuſſion, in which we are engaged, I vote againſt viſiting private houſes, calculated to terrify the inhabitants of a city already deſerted."

PROCLAMATION

Of the Proviſional Executive Council, January 20, 1793, Second Year of the Republic.

The Proviſional Executive Council deliberating on the meaſures to be taken for the execution of the decrees of the National Convention of the 15th, 17th, 19th and 20th of January, 1793, enacts the following regulations:

1ſt. The execution of the ſentence of Louis Capet, ſhall take place tomorrow (the 21ſt of January.)

2d. The place of execution, ſhall be La Place de la Revolution, ci-devant Louis XV. between the Pedeſtal and the Champs Eliſees.

3d. Louis Capet ſhall ſet out from the Temple at 8 o'clock in the morning, ſo that the execution ſhall take place at noon.

4th. The Commiſſioners of the Department of Paris, the Commiſſioners of the Municipality, and members of the criminal tribunal, ſhall aſſiſt at the execution, the Secretary Regiſter ſhall draw up the minutes, and the ſaid Commiſſioners and members of the tribunal, as ſoon as the execution is over, ſhall come to give an account to the Council, who ſhall continue in a ſtate of permanent ſitting, during the whole day.

By the Proviſional Executive Council,
ROLAND, CLAVIERE, MONGE,
LE BRUN, GARAT, PACHE.

The Proclamation of the Proviſional Executive Council, relative to his execution, had hardly been notified to Louis before he requeſted permiſſion to confer with his family. The commiſſioners teſtifying their embarraſſment at this requeſt, propoſed to him that his family ſhould be brought into his apartment, to which he agreed. His wife, his ſiſter, and his children accordingly came to him; and they conferred together in the room in which he was accuſtomed to dine. This interview laſted two hours and an half; their converſation was very earneſt.

We may conceive what muſt have been the nature of the ſcene—but a narrative of it is impoſſible, for we do not take the Commiſſioners of the Commune to be very faithful or very feeling hiſtorians. Rumour, however ſays, that the Queen had been for ſome days in a ſtate of diſtraction—that at times her mind was totally abſent, and ſhe was to be roufed from lethargy to a ſenſe of her ſorrows. All that we can ſay upon this authority is, that the King, after this interview, waited for his ſummons without the leaſt ſymptom of diſmay.

The King wiſhed to cut off his hair; ſciſſars were refuſed him—they took away his knife.—"Fools! (ſaid he) to think I would baſely turn my hand againſt my own life!"

His family aſked, whether they might not ſee him again in the morning? to this he made no anſwer, and Madam Elizabeth ſaw him no more. Louis cried out of his chamber, "Oh the murderers! the murderers!"

Addreſſing herſelf to their ſon, Antoinette ſaid—"Learn by the misfortunes of your father, not to avenge his death!"

The Princeſs, whoſe critical age, joined with her ſufferings, had brought her into the moſt pitiable ſtate, received, as we underſtand from one of the Paris Journals, the ſacrament on the ſame day; and her life was deſpaired of. Our readers will ſee that we can only give theſe particulars on queſtionable authority.

Arrived at the fatal ſpot, the unfortunate monarch mounted the ſcaffold alone, the Commiſſioners, the Mayor, and even his Confeſſor, remained at the foot of it. He had on nothing but a white under waiſtcoat, his neck and breaſt open, and his hair rolled up as the Abbes wear theirs.

As he placed himſelf upon the Guillotine, he ſaid, "I commit my ſoul to God."

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The purport of the communication from the Spaniſh Envoy, which the French Convention refuſed to hear, before pronouncing ſentence on the late King, was to entreat the Convention to ſuſpend the judgment of Louis; and to offer, if the Envoy were allowed time, to ſend a courier to Madrid, to obtain a promiſe from the King of Spain of becoming a Mediator between France and her enemies, and to engage them to diſarm and acknowledge the Republic, on condition that the life of the head of the houſe of Bourbon ſhould be ſaved.

Thomas Paine, it is ſaid, had poſitive inſtructions from Preſident Waſhington, in America, to inſiſt on the ſafety of the King's perſon, and that if the French would not permit him to remain in France, to ſend him there, as they could not forget the kindneſs he had ſhewn them.

At Lyons, a few days paſt, twelve Prieſts were beheaded. One of them made a temporary eſcape, by running into a river; but was dragged out and inſtantly executed.

Letters from Madrid, of the 7th inſt. announce the intelligence, that 20 ſhips of the line and ten frigates are ordered to be got ready, with all poſſible expedition.

Philadelphia, April 10.

The Roebuck Britiſh Packet, for February, arrived at New-York laſt Friday—the letters and papers by her, were received at the Poſt-Office Saturday evening. The following is an Abſtract of European Intelligence contained in the Britiſh prints, to the 14th February.

THE King of Pruſſia has ſent an army into Poland in three diviſions, which are to form a cordon—the whole under the command of General Mollendorf. The object of this armament, according to the King's declaration, is to prevent the propagation of French Democracy—for it ſeems that clubs and revolution ſocieties have been eſtabliſhed there, who make open profeſſion of their principles, notwithſtanding all that the Empreſs has done to counteract them. The Pruſſians entered Poland about the end of January. The principality of Monaco, has thrown off its allegiance to its Prince, and thrown itſelf on the protection of France.

Paris accounts ſay—

"Gen. Bournonville is appointed Miniſter at War—Of 600 votes, he had 356. Dumourier had one only.

It was decreed the 2d, Feb. by the Convention, that bounties and recompences ſhall be granted to the corſairs who ſhall bring into the ports of the republic, the enemy's veſſels laden with proviſions, and other uſeful articles.

The Convention daily expreſſes its apprehenſion of new aſſaſſinations. They ſeem to entertain no doubt of plots being on foot to revenge the death of their murdered King; and the War they now wage, may in this light be conſidered as a meaſure of policy, tending to enſure their own perſonal ſafety.

It has been determined to addreſs the Engliſh and Dutch nations.

Citizen Chambon, Mayor of Paris, has reſigned that appointment to the Council General, under pretext of bad health.

The National Convention has paſſed a Decree to authorize their Generals to execute all the Decrees of the Convention in thoſe countries where their armies are, as well as in thoſe into which they may hereafter enter.

Paris, who ſtabbed the Deputy Pelletier, was taken at Forges; at the moment of his apprehenſion, he blew out his brains with a piſtol."

On the 13th of January, the people of Rome maſſacred Baſſeville, Secretary of Legation from the French Republic; the houſe of a French Banker, and the Academy belonging to the Nation, were burned. On the following day, the quarter inhabited by the Jews was attempted to be ſet on fire: they were ſuppoſed to be friendly to the French Revolution.

The Convention is determined to execute a ſummary vengeance on the inhabitants of Rome, on account of the above tranſactions.

The Marine Miniſter is charged to explore the Foreſts of Corſica, and to tranſport all the wood he can find to Toulon.

Eight hundred millions of Aſſignats are to be created.

The Miniſter of Juſtice has twenty five millions at his diſpoſal, for the purchaſe of corn in Foreign Markets.

The Court of Spain has engaged to aſſiſt Great Britain. A French veſſel captured a Dover packet-boat.—The crew of a French gun-boat landed on the coaſt of England, and pillaged a houſe, the beginning of February.

The William Penn and George Barclay ſailed from Graveſend on the 11th of February. An attack on Jerſey and Guernſey was much feared. Engliſh ſtocks declining at the date of the laſt accounts. Several ſhips reported to have been captured by the French. Orders were given for ſix frigates to ſail from Plymouth and Portſmouth, to cruize in the channel, for the ſafety of homeward bound ſhips.

Dumourier, it is thought, will firſt attack Maeſtricht. Lord Auckland has promiſed the aſſiſtance of 12,000 Engliſh troops to Holland within eight days after the requiſition. Dumourier arrived at Antwerp on the 2d of February. The Poles at Warſaw are reſolved to oppoſe the entrance of the Pruſſians by open force.

It is reported that the Pruſſians on the 24th of January, inveſted the city of Thorn, and forced the gates. That Choczim will be offered to the Turks, on condition that they reject the new French Miniſter.

On the perſon of PARIS, the aſſaſſin of Pelletier, who ſhot himſelf when taken, a paper was found to the following effect: "Moleſt no one, I was alone the fortunate executioner of the villain Pelletier, I had taſked myſelf to a yet nobler action, the regicide, the patricide, the parricide Egalite ſhould have fallen by my hand Moleſt no one, the French are now a nation of ſavage cowards! I leave them with theſe lines (in poetry, which may be thus tranſlated) Ye people, ſtamped with unprecedented crimes, with calmneſs, with pleaſure I abandon life and you. It is only with death that I eſcape the imputation of that infamy, which is written in the foreheads of all Frenchmen with the blood of their King." This paper is ſigned Paris the elder, late guard of the King, murdered by his people.

An action took place at Aix-la-Chapelle in January, between the French under General Bournonville, and the Auſtrians under General Clairfait—the former it is ſaid loſt 1200 men, and the Auſtrians 150.

Tranquility is entirely reſtored at Stockholm, by the mild meaſures of the Regent.

The Britiſh Houſe of Commons went into mourning for the late King of France. Mr. Grey is ſaid to be the only member who did not.

Lord George Gordon, who now calls himſelf Iſrael Abraham George Gordon, having ſuffered five years impriſoment, the term for which he was confined, was brought into Court by the keeper of Newgate, and offered bail for his future good conduct, in order to his being diſcharged—but the Court not conſidering the bail ſufficient, he was remanded back to priſon.

By the proceedings of the National Convention, of the 22d January, it appears that the two deputies from Frankfort were let at liberty. The Diplomatic Committee having reported that the charges againſt the inhabitants of Frankfort had not been ſubſtantiated, nor the law of nations violated by them.

Kerſaint, Manuel, Duſallaux and Roland, have reſigned their places in the Convention and Council.

All the play-houſes in Paris were opened as uſual on the night of that day in which Louis 16 was beheaded.

The report of the diſtraction of the Queen of France is contradicted by the authority in Paris. At the requeſt of the Queen, the commune of Paris ordered mourning for her and her family.

A ſolemn requiem for the ſoul of the lately deceaſed Monarch Louis 16, was performed in all the Roman Catholic Chapels in London—the congregations were almoſt univerſally in deep mourning.

The London Gazette of February 12, contains an order in council for reprizals on the ſhips, property, and ſubjects of France.

The French National Convention have paſſed a decree for augmenting their armies to 502,000 men.

Meſſrs. Condorcet, Paine, and Barbaroux, were appointed the committee to draw up an addreſs to the people of England.

The Ruſſian Miniſter at Coblentz has formally recognized MONSIEUR, the eldeſt brother of the late King, as Regent of France.

Great commotions prevail in Ireland—which it is feared will not terminate without fatal conſequences. A National Convention is the great topic of converſation.

In the Britiſh Houſe of Commons a warm debate took place on the firſt of February—in which Mr. Fox reprobated the confederacy againſt France, and the policy of the war on the part of Great-Britain.

Some of the Britiſh prints ſtate, that the ſailors had armed themſelves, and were determined to oppoſe the preſs-gangs at the riſk of their lives—other accounts contradict this.

Louis 16 was born Auguſt 23, 1754—he began his reign May 10, 1774, and reigned 18 years and 3 months, reckoning to the 10th Auguſt, 1792—on the 14th of which month he was impriſoned.

The French fleet in the Mediterranean, under M. Trugnet, was diſperſed in a violent ſtorm, and much damaged—the Admiral's ſhip, of 80 guns, eſcaped, diſmaſted, into the bay of Naples—and two other ſhips of the line were loſt.

A war between Ruſſia and the Porte is confidentially talked of.

General Dumourier has reſolved to plant the Tree of Liberty in Amſterdam and London this ſpring and ſummer.

The bank of Amſterdam contains three millions ſterling, the excluſive property of the Dutch.

The aſſignats in France are now at the exchange of fourteen 3 eighths; or in other terms, four-pence farthing Engliſh will purchaſe half a crown of French money.

Lloyd, the attorney, ſtood in the pillory at the Royal Exchange, for one hour, purſuant to his ſentence in the Court of King's Bench, for ſticking up inflammatory bills on the walls of the Fleet priſon.

The Lords Lanſdown, Lauderdale and Derby, have entered a proteſt againſt the war with France.

On the 21ſt January the French fleet, conſiſting of 44 ſail, appeared on the coaſt of Sardinia, not far from Cagliari, and endeavored to debark. The Iſlanders allowed about 1500 to land, who, on coming aſhore began the air, Ca ira; theſe formed the line of battle, and the reſt were about to follow them, when a great number of the Sardinians deſcended from the mountains, and attacked them. In leſs than half an hour, theſe 1500 men were killed or made priſoners. The Iſlanders then pointed their guns againſt their ſhips, and kept up ſuch a quick fire, as obliged them to retire to a diſtance from ſhore.

Lord Hood is appointed to command the Britiſh fleet, ordered to the Mediterranean, and Lord Howe to command the channel fleet.

The Duke of Clarence is created an Admiral, to ſerve under Lord Howe. The Duke of York is to command the Hanoverian forces deſtined to act with the combined army againſt France. Prince Erneſt (4th ſon) to ſerve under the Duke of York. The Prince of Wales is appointed to the command of the 10th regiment of dragoons.

Five of his Britannic Majeſty's ſons are now in the naval and military ſervice.

The armaments go on with great vigour.

In London wheat was 5ſ 7 per buſhel, and in the counties 4ſ 11.

A letter from Dublin, dated the 30th January, ſays—"The Catholics, I am happy to inform you, are to be partakers of our excellent conſtitution without any exception. On this occaſion every liberal heart ſeems to be filled with joy."

Col. Joſeph Neville is elected a Repreſentative in Congreſs for the Counties of Hampſhire, Hardy, &c. State of Virginia.—This compleats the delegation from that State—eighteen names having been already publiſhed.

A duel was fought the 23d ult. at Legionville, between Mr. Jennifer and Mr. Gaſſaway, two officers of the army—the latter was killed.

FRANCE.
NATIONAL CONVENTION.
FRIDAY, February 1.

REPORT OF BRISSOT ON THE CONDUCT of ENGLAND towards FRANCE.

THE Court of England wiſhes for War—the hope cheriſhed by thoſe who regard with horror a war between two free nations, is now no more—the hoſtile views of the Court of London are at laſt diſcovered. A perfidious maſk of neutrality ſtill covered them. Your republican firmneſs has cauſed that maſk to fall off.

GEORGE has debauched the opinion of the Engliſh nation; he has diſturbed commerce, he has given orders to parliament; he has menaced the miniſters, and upon this coalition, he now declares war againſt you, becauſe he believes the moment arrived when he may with ſafety and impunity employ his forces againſt your liberty; he has declared war againſt you by ordering your ambaſſador to depart from England within eight days; he has declared it by publicly teſtifying marks of ſorrow for the fate of the conſpirator, whom you had juſtly condemned to puniſhment; he has declared it by demanding from parliament, upon the intelligence of his death, a conſiderable addition of forces by land and ſea. To diſmiſs ignominiouſly the agent of the republic, and to arm on the intelligence of the death of the traitor, is it not to ſay to Europe, to the univerſe, France has condemned Louis as a traitor, and I believe him innocent, I ſee in France only rebels and ſacrilegious perſons? France no longer wiſhes for a king or royalty, and I wiſh to avenge the king and royalty? Rather may England periſh than behold the eſtabliſhment of the French republic?

Such is the barbarous wiſh of the King of Great-Britain, if he did not immediately and openly declare war againſt you, it was becauſe his Miniſtry did not ſecond with ſufficient activity, his orders of vengeance, becauſe his forces were not yet prepared to deſtroy our commerce, to take from us our colonies, to ravage our country. Undoubtedly if the Engliſh people had not allowed themſelves to yield to the forcible impulſe of the Miniſtry, they would have conſidered the offences, with which we are reproached, only as the crimes of individuals; they would have regarded the puniſhment of Louis as a great act of juſtice; and, convinced of theſe truths, would have been of opinion, that to declare war againſt us, becauſe we do not wiſh for a king, would be an act of injuſtice, and a violation of the law of nations, and that we might have continued to have been brothers, though under a different form of government.

Such, without doubt, is the ſentiment of a great part of the Engliſh, and which would have already diſplayed itſelf, if it had not been for the terror of bayonets; but the Engliſh nation once enlightened by our example, will at laſt do juſtice on its miniſters, on its conſpirators in place. The farce of the eternal Trial of Haſtings will not be renewed, and ſcaffolds will once more be of uſe for the Staffords and Lauds of the government, as well as for private ruffians.

Citizens it would not be proper to diſſemble from you the dangers of the new war; we have all the tyrants of Europe to combat by land and ſea. All the people alone are our allies; but theſe people are nothing to you, for they are in chains, and thoſe chains muſt firſt be broken. All your means then muſt depend upon yourſelves alone. Your ſoil, your induſtry, your courage, muſt ſupply what nature and circumſtances refuſe you.

The trader, forgetting his commerce, muſt become a warrior, thoſe who have capitals muſt employ their funds to ſupport our aſſignats, and ſupply the want of money, the proprietor of land and labourer, renouncing all ſpeculation, muſt furniſh the means of abundance during the operations of the war, every citizen, like a Roman ſoldier, muſt march, not only with his arms, but with proviſions for a given time, and thus you will defeat the calculations of your enemies with reſpect to the emptineſs of your magazines. The great family of Frenchmen muſt compoſe only one army, and all France muſt form only one camp, where nothing but War is talked of—where nothing is purſued but War. Above all, you muſt expect diſtreſs, and prepare yourſelves for ſuffering every ſpecies of want; ſhortly indeed, it muſt be a crime for a citizen to have a change of clothing, if there is one of our brothers who is deſtitute of covering.

To declare that France is at war with England is likewiſe to declare war againſt the Stadholder of Holland. The Stadholder, who is rather the ſubject than the ally of the court of St. James's, who has been, and ſtill is, a paſſive inſtrument in their hands, who, in ſubſervience to all their inclinations, has in the courſe of the revolution favoured the emigrants and the Pruſſians, harraſſed the French, and treated with inſolence the French government. I here allude to the circumſtances of releaſing the perſons guilty of forging aſſignats, arreſted in Holland. The Stadholder arms in the mean time to ſupport the war of the Court of London, joins his ſhips to the Engliſh fleet, favours our enemies by putting obſtacles in the way of our exportation of grain.

After all theſe conſiderations, your committee of general defence has charged me to preſent to you the plan of the following decree.

DECREE.

"The National Convention, after having heard the report of their Committee of General Defence, in the conduct of the Engliſh government.

"Conſidering that the king of England has perſiſted, eſpecially ſince the revolution of the 10th of Aug. 1792, to give proofs of his being evil diſpoſed towards the French nation, and of his attachment to the coalition of crowned heads.

"That at the period aforeſaid, he ordered his ambaſſador at Paris to withdraw, becauſe he would not acknowledge the proviſional executive council, created by the legiſlative aſſembly.

"That the Cabinet of St. James's had ceaſed, ſince the ſame period, to correſpond with the French ambaſſador at London, on pretext of the ſuſpenſion of the heretofore king of the French.

"That ſince the opening of the National Convention, it has refuſed to reſume the uſual correſpondence between the two ſtates, and to acknowledge the powers of this convention.

"That it has refuſed to acknowledge the ambaſſador of the French republic, altho' provided with letters of credit in its name.

"That it has endeavoured to impede the different purchaſers of corn, arms and other commodities ordered in England, either by French citizens or the agents of the republic.

"That it has cauſed to be ſtopped ſeveral boats and ſhips loaded with grain for France, contrary to the treaty of 1786, while exportation to other foreign countries was free.

"That in order ſtill more effectually to obſtruct the commercial operation of the republic in England, it obtained an act of parliament prohibiting the circulation of aſſignats.

"That in violation of the 4th article of the treaty of 1789, it obtained another act, in the month of January laſt, which ſubjects all French citizens reſiding in or coming into England, to forms the moſt inquiſitorial, vexatious and dangerous.

"That at the ſame time, and contrary to the 1ſt article of the peace of 1783, it granted protection and pecuniary aid not only to the emigrants, but even to the chiefs of the rebels, who have already fought againſt France; that it has maintained with them a daily correſpondence, directed againſt the French Revolution; that it has alſo received the chiefs of the rebels of the French Weſt-India Colonies.

"That in the ſame ſpirit, without any provocation, and when all the maratime powers are at peace with England, the Cabinet of St. James has ordered a conſiderable naval armament, and an augmentation of the land forces.

"That this argument was ordered at a moment when the Britiſh Miniſter was bitterly perſecuting thoſe who ſupported the principles of the French Revolution in England, and has employing all poſſible means, both in Parliament and out of it, to cover the French Republic with ignomy, and to draw upon it the execration of the Engliſh nation, and of all Europe.

"That the object of this armament, intended againſt France, was not even diſguiſed in the Engliſh Parliament.

"That although the Proviſional Executive Council of France has employed every meaſure for preſerving peace and fraternity with the Engliſh nation, and has replied to calumnies and violation of treaties, only by remonſtrances founded on the principles of juſtice, and expreſſed with the dignity of free men, the Engliſh Miniſter has perſevered in his ſyſtem of malevolence and hoſtility, continued the armaments, and ſent a ſquadron to the Scheldt, to diſturb the operations of the French in Belgium.

"That, on the news of the execution of Louis, he carried his outrages to the French Republic to ſuch a length, as to order the Ambaſſador of France to quit the Britiſh territory within eight days.

"That the King of England has manifeſted his attachment to the cauſe of that traitor, and his deſign of ſupporting it by different reſolutions adopted at the moment of his death, both by nominating generals of his land army, and by applying to parliament for a conſiderable addition of land and ſea forces, and putting ſhips of war in commiſſion.

"That his ſecret coalition with the enemies of France, and particularly with the Emperor and Pruſſia, is confirmed by a treaty concluded with the firſt in the month of January; that he has drawn into the ſame coalition the Stadtholder of Holland; that that Prince, whoſe ſervile obſequiouſneſs to the orders of the courts of St. James and Berlin, is but too well known, has in the courſe of the French revolution, and notwithſtanding the neutrality which he profeſſed, treated with diſdain the agents of France, received the emigrants, harraſſed the French patriots, counteracted their operations, releaſed, in oppoſition to eſtabliſhed uſage, and notwithſtanding the demand of the French Miniſter, perſons who had been guilty of forging aſſignats; that in the mean time, with a view to concur in the hoſtile deſigns of the court of London, he gave orders for a naval armament, named an Admiral, appointed Dutch ſhips to join the Engliſh fleet, opened a loan to defray the expences of the war, put a ſtop to exportations to France, while he favoured ſending ſupplies of proviſion to the Pruſſian and Auſtrian magazines."

Conſidering, in fine, that all theſe circumſtances no longer leave to the French Republic any hope of obtaining, by means of amicable negociation, the redreſs of their grievances, and that all the acts of the Britiſh court, and of the Stadtholder of the United Provinces, are acts of hoſtility, equivalent to a declaration of war. The National Convention decree as follows:

Article I. The National Convention declares in the name of the French nation, that, conſidering the multiplied acts of hoſtility and aggreſſion of the above mentioned nations,

THE FRENCH NATION IS AT WAR WITH THE KING OF ENGLAND AND THE STADTHOLDER OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

II. The National Convention charges the Proviſional Executive Council to call forth ſuch forces as may appear to them neceſſary for repelling their aggreſſion, and for maintaining the independence, the dignity and the intereſts of the French Republic.

III. The National Convention authoriſes the Proviſional Executive Council to diſpoſe of the naval forces of the Republic in ſuch a manner as the intereſts of the ſtate may appear to them to require; and it revokes all particular diſpoſitions ordered in this reſpect by preceding decrees.

FAVRE-EGLANTINE moved that an addreſs to the Engliſh people might be drawn up to inform them of the real motives which have brought on the war between the two countries; and that the Convention would decree that all Engliſh and Dutch merchants, and other individuals who may be travelling in France on buſineſs, ſhall have every protection, provided they conform to the laws of the Republic. Both thoſe propoſitions were decreed.

TESTAMENT OF LOUIS XVI.
WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

Read in the ſitting of the Commons, Jan. 21ſt.

Literally tranſlated from a copy received as genuine by the Commons, and certified by a municipal officer to have been collated with the original.

"IN the name of the Holy Trinity, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghoſt, this day the 25th of December, 1792, I, Louis the XVI. by name, King of France, having been for more than four months impriſoned with my family in the Tower of the Temple at Paris, by thoſe who were my ſubjects, and deprived of all communication whatſoever, ever ſince the 11th inſt. with my own family; moreover being implicated in a trial of which it is impoſſible to foreſee the iſſue, on account of the paſſions of men, and for which no pretext or means can be found in any exiſting law; having only God for the witneſs of my thoughts, and to whom I can addreſs myſelf, I here declare, in his preſence, my laſt will and ſentiments:

"I leave my ſoul to God, my creator, I pray him to receive it in mercy, and not to judge it according to its deſerts, but according to thoſe of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, who offered himſelf a ſacrifice to God his Father, for us men, however unworthy, and for me the moſt unworthy. I die in the union of our mother the Catholic, Apoſtolic, and Roman Church, who holds her powers by an uninterrupted ſucceſſion from St. Peter, to whom Jeſus Chriſt entruſted them. I firmly acknowledge and believe every thing contained in the commandments of God and the Church, the ſacraments and myſteries, ſuch as the Church teaches, and hath always taught them; I have never pretended to make myſelf a judge of the different modes of explaining the dogmas which divide the Church of Jeſus Chriſt, but I have conformed, and will always conform, if God grants me life, to the deciſions which the high Eccleſiaſtics of the Holy Catholic Church give and ſhall give, conformably to the diſcipline of the Church followed ſince Jeſus Chriſt. I lament with all my heart, our brethren who may be in error, but I pretend not to judge them, and I love them no leſs in Jeſus Chriſt according to what Chriſtian Charity teaches us; I pray God to pardon me all my ſins; I have endeavored to know them ſcrupuloſly, to deteſt them, and to humble myſelf in his preſence. Not being able to avail myſelf of the miniſtry of a Catholic Prieſt, I pray God to receive the confeſſion which I have made, and above all my profound repentance for having put my name (though it was againſt my will) to acts which may be contrary to the diſcipline and belief of the Catholic Church, to which I have always remained ſincerely united in heart; I pray God to accept of my firm reſolution, if he grant me life, to make uſe as ſoon as I can of the miniſtry of a Catholic Prieſt, to confeſs myſelf of all my ſins, and to receive the ſacrament of repentance; I requeſt all thoſe whom I may have offended through inadvertence, for I do not recollect having knowingly offended any one, or thoſe to whom I may have given bad example or ſcandal, to forgive me the evil which they think I have done them.

"I entreat all charitable perſons to join their prayers with mine, to obtain of God the pardon of my ſins.

"I forgive, with all my heart, thoſe who have made themſelves my enemies without my having given them any cauſe; and I pray God to forgive them, as well as thoſe who, through a falſe or miſtaken zeal, have done me much evil.

"I recommend to God, my wife, my children, my ſiſter, my aunts, my brothers, and all thoſe who are attached to me by the ties of blood, or in any other manner whatſoever. I pray God particularly to look with the eyes of mercy on my wife, my children, and my ſiſter, who have long been the partners of my ſufferings; to ſuſtain them by his grace, if they ſhould loſe me; and as long as they ſhall remain in this periſhable world. I recommend to him, above all, to make them good Chriſtians, and honeſt members of ſociety; to make them conſider the grandeurs of this world, if they are condemned to prove them, but as things dangerous and periſhable, and to turn their views towards the only and ſolid glory of eternity. I requeſt my ſiſter to continue her tenderneſs to my children, and to be a mother to them, if they ſhould have the misfortune to loſe their own.

"I entreat my wife to forgive me all the evils which ſhe ſuffers on my account, and the uneaſineſs which I may have cauſed her in the courſe of our union; as ſhe may be aſſured, that I remember nothing againſt her, if ſhe thinks ſhe has any thing to reproach herſelf with.

"I earneſtly recommend to my children, next to their duty to God, which they ought to prefer to every thing, to maintain mutual union, ſubmiſſion and obedience to their mother, and gratitude for all the cares which ſhe incurs for them, and in memory of me.

"I entreat them to conſider my ſiſter as a ſecond mother. I recommend to my ſon, if he ſhould have the misfortune to become King, to think that he owes himſelf entirely to the good of his fellow-citizens; that he ought to forget all hatred and all reſentment, and eſpecially whatever relates to the misfortunes and uneaſineſs which I experience; that he cannot promote the good of the public but by reigning according to the laws; but, at the ſame time, that a King cannot make the laws reſpected, and do the good he wiſhes, but in proportion as he has the neceſſary authority; and that, without this, being fettered in his operations, and inſpiring no reſpect, he is more injurious than uſeful. I recommend to my ſon to take care of all the perſons who were attached to me, as far as his circumſtances ſhall give him the means; to think that this is a ſacred debt which I have contracted to the children or relations of thoſe who have died for me, and next, to thoſe who are unfortunate on my account. I know that there are many perſons of thoſe who were attached to me, who have not conducted themſelves towards me as they ought, and who have even ſhewn me ingratitude; but I forgive them (often, in the moments of trouble and effervescence, a man is not maſter of himſelf); and I entreat my ſon, if he ſhould have the opportunity, to remember only their misfortunes. I could wiſh to be able to teſtify my gratitute to thoſe who have diſplayed a true and diſintereſted attachment to me. On the one hand, if I was ſenſibly affected by the ingratitude and diſloyalty of perſons to whom I had never ſhewn any thing but favor to them, their relations, or friends; on the other, I have had the conſolation of ſeeing the voluntary attachment and intereſt which many perſons have ſhewn to me. I entreat them to accept of my thanks; in the ſituation in which things ſtill are, I ſhould be afraid of bringing them into danger, if I were to ſpeak more explicitly; but I recommend particularly to my ſon to ſeek all occaſions of diſcovering them.

"I ſhould, nevertheleſs, think that I calumniated the ſentiments of the nation, did I not openly recommend to my ſon M. M. de Chamilly and Huet, whoſe true attachment to me induced them to ſhut themſelves up with me in this mournful reſidence, and who were near being the unhappy victims of what they did. I alſo recommend to him Cleri, with whoſe attention I have had every reaſon to be ſatisfied ſince he has been with me. As it is he who has remained with me to the laſt, I requeſt M. M. of the Commune, to deliver to him my clothes, my books, my watch, my purſe, and the other little effects which have been depoſited at the Council of the Commons.

"I alſo moſt willingly forgive thoſe who guarded me, the ill treatment and ſeverity which they thought it their duty to make me ſuffer. I have found ſome feeling and compaſſionate ſouls; may they enjoy the tranquility of heart, which ought to ſpring from their manner of thinking!

"I entreat M. M. de Maleſherbes, Tronchet and Deſeze, to receive here my thanks, and the expreſſion of my ſenſibility, for all the care and all the pain which they took for me.

"I conclude by declaring, before God, and ready to appear before him, that I reproach myſelf with none of the crimes which are alledged to me.

"Done, in duplicate, at the Tower of the Temple, December 25, 1792.

(Signed Louis) "LOUIS."

(A true Copy)

BAUDRAIS, Municipal Officer.

Yeſterday arrived here the ſhips George Barclay, Capt. Collet and Harmony, Capt. Oſman from London—alſo the Adrianna, Capt. Robertſon from Liverpool; the Adrianna left Liverpool the 25th February.—It was reported there, that Gen. Dumourier had had a battle with the Auſtrians and Pruſſians, and had totally defeated them—in conſequence of which the French army had entered Holland; another report is that a body of the Dutch forces had been defeated.—Accounts by the above arrivals ſtate that the Britiſh and French cruiſers ſwarm on the coaſts of France and England—that various captures had been made by the French and Engliſh—and that the American flag was unmoleſted. Capt. Collet met with two Britiſh frigates on his paſſage—by the Captains of which he was treated with the greateſt politeneſs. We do not find that the account of the execution of the Queen of France is confirmed by theſe arrivals—and conclude it is premature.—The George Barclay has brought a large number of paſſengers.

Various reports were circulated yeſterday, among others—That the American Miniſter at the Court of London had given that Court aſſurances of a ſtrict neutrality in the preſent war between Great-Britain and France, on the part of the United States. Another report is, that a French cruiſer had chaced a Britiſh veſſel into Norfolk, Virginia. Time will fix the authenticity or falſehood of the various rumours of the day.

The ſchooner Frederickſburg Packet, Anderſon, arrived here on Monday laſt from Malaga.

Capt. Anderſon put into Gibraltar on the 23d Feb. where he received the following advices:—That the French Republic had declared war againſt Great-Britain and Holland—that the late Queen of France had been tried and executed at Paris about the 10th of Feb. and that the Algerines had declared war againſt Holland, Denmark, and Sweden.

Several Britiſh ſhips of war were cruiſing in the Streights, to protect the Engliſh and Dutch ſhips from the French and Algerine cruiſers, and to convoy them into Gibraltar, where 3 Dutch ſhips had already arrived.

Major Nathan Goodall, of Bellepré, on the Ohio, was lately captured by two Indians.

In the Virginia Centinel of the firſt inſt. is publiſhed a liſt of murders and depredations lately committed by the ſavages in Mero diſtrict, from the 18th to the 26th January laſt, eleven killed and ſeven wounded—and a conſiderable number of horſes ſtolen.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Active,	M'Keever,	St. Croix
Schr. Frederickſburg Packet,	Anderſon,	Malaga (and Gibraltar
Sloop Sally,	Smith,	St. Euſtatius
Signet,	Starr,	Middleton
Nancy,	Stiles,	Aux-Cays
Oliva and Mary,	Petrele,	Georgia

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	17/6
3 per Cents,	10/
Deferred,	10/6
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	9 per cent. prem

PARIS, January 15.

Citizen Ducher's project of a decree for the purpose of making the United States of America pay what they owe to the French Government.

THE United States of America, says the Citizen Ducher, owe to France many millions of money. I shewed long ago means for facilitating the recovery of that debt, a debt which is the most legitimate a nation could have contracted.

In the year 1785, I wrote, "That General Sullivan offered to pay the share New-Hampshire bears in the American National debt due to France, in timber, masts, boats, and salt beef.

In the year 1788, I proposed that the debt there, should be paid in proportion to the constitution of that country; and as the United States could not pay the debt in specie, I proposed that each state should pay off that debt in the productions of their soil, transported to France in their bottoms, which would be the more beneficial to them, as those articles must rise in the value by such exportation.

In order to interest all the American states in the mode of payment, I think we ought to accept of the productions of the northern, central, and southern states; namely, in timber, salt beef and pork, corn, flour, tobacco, rice, and other naval provisions.

PROJECT OF THE DECREE.

The National Convention, desirous that the French should be closely allied with the citizens of the United States of America, and wishing to facilitate the liquidation of the debt due by those states to France, by direct payment, which may be advantageous to both nations, and to render their mutual commercial relations more frequent, decrees:

Article I. That no merchandize or productions of the United States of America, of which the importation into France is, or will be permitted, shall be otherwise imported than directly from those states, and in French and American bottoms, under the penalty of confiscation of the vessels and their cargoes.

II. The Executive council is authorised to receive from the United States of America, the payment of part, or even the whole of the debt, due from that nation to France in specie, bills of exchange drawn upon Europe, merchandize and productions of the real growth and produce of the said states, at their prime cost in the said states.

The National Treasury is likewise authorized to draw upon the Treasury of the states of America bills of exchange, which after their acceptation and payment, as well as receipts for ready money, bills of exchange upon Europe which shall have been paid, all American articles of merchandize, and productions which shall have been delivered in those states, shall be admitted as legal payment, and as the real acquittal of the discharge of the said debt.

IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Jan. 10.

The House unanimously agreed to a dutiful and loyal address to his Majesty, on the speech of the Lord Lieutenant to both Houses of Parliament.

The House likewise agreed to an address of thanks to the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Leinster being the only dissentient.

In the course of the debate, the Lord Chancellor took notice of the petition presented to his Majesty from the Catholics of Ireland, which he reprobated in very severe terms, on account of the many misrepresentations and unfounded allegations contained in it; and declared his intention, should he stand alone, to oppose any bill which should be brought forward, for a total repeal of the popery laws of that kingdom. "No man," said his Lordship, "is more ready than I am to enter coolly and dispassionately into the nature of their claims. I do most solemnly protest, that as an individual, I never have, nor will I ever enquire, what may be the religion of any man; if he be an honest man, whatsoever his religion may be, it shall never influence me in my private dealing; and the more zealously any man is attached to any religion which he professes, the greater confidence shall I always be inclined to put in him. But we all know the influence which religion has uniformly had upon the political government of every nation in Europe, and it is in this point of view alone, in which I will ever consider the claims of the Catholics in this House. If there be a clause in the statute book which restrains their religious worship—if there be a clause which renders their characters, their persons, or their properties, less secure than the characters, the persons, or the properties of Protestants, let it be repealed; but, if any man can be so wild as to look to a total repeal of the Popery laws of this kingdom—if any man can be so wild as to desire to communicate the efficient power of a free Protestant government, to a great majority of the people of Ireland professing the Popish religion, I do not scruple to say, that it is an absurd and a wicked speculation. I am satisfied that as long as the nature of man continues to be what it is, it is utterly impossible that a zealous Catholic can exercise the efficient powers of government, in support of her connection with the Protestant empire of Great-Britain: and therefore, if I am the single man in Ireland to raise my voice against such a project, I will resist it. It is not to the people who profess the Catholic religion that I look upon this occasion, it is to the principles of that religion, to which I know they are zealously and superstitiously devoted; to the influence which these principles have had upon the political government of every nation in Europe for centuries. If unfortunately for this country, we shall ever be induced to make so fatal an experiment, we may rest assured, that the maintainance of a Protestant establishment, and of our connection with Great-Britain, must be once more put to the issue of the sword; and whenever the subject recommended to us from the throne, shall come into debate, I will state, without reserve, the grounds upon which I have formed that opinion. I trust, however, that no degree of lenity, or rashness, or timidity, will ever induce the parliament of Ireland to yield her best security for the peace and prosperity of the country, committed to their care. Whatever events may arise, I will persevere in defending the present constitution of this country, and transmitting it to posterity; and, in so doing, I am satisfied that I shall prove the best friend of the people of Ireland, whether Protestants or Catholics."

POST-ROAD

TO THE GENESEE COUNTRY.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Post-Road from Philadelphia to Reading, is continued to Sunbury and Northumberland; thence up the West Branch of the Susquehannah as far as Licoming; thence to the Painted Post (in New-York state, near the forks of the Tioga) thence to Bath (a town laid out on the Cohocton Branch of the Tioga) thence to Williamsburg, at the forks of Genesee River.

Letters for this new route will be sent from the Philadelphia Post-Office every Wednesday morning, at eight o'clock, with the mail for Reading.

A weekly mail will also be carried from Bethlehem to Wilkesbarre, in the county of Luzerne.

General Post-Office, April 6, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS a BRIDGE is to be built over Raritan River, at the city of New-Brunswick, in the state of New-Jersey—to accomplish which, will require the service of many carpenters and masons of experience; Notice is therefore hereby given, that any person or persons inclining to undertake the whole, or any part thereof, by applying to the subscribers, on or before the first day of May next, may have an opportunity of contracting for the same.

JOHN BAYARD,
JACOB HARDENBURGH,
JOHN DENNIS, Sen.

Brunswick, March 24th. eptw

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Commissioners appointed by the Board of Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, will attend at the town of Hillsborough, on the 18th, 19th and 20th days of April next, for the purpose of receiving proposals from such persons as may be disposed to undertake the Buildings of the University.

FREDERICK HARGETT, Chairman.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Thomas Dobson,

Bookseller, at the Stone-House, in Second street, PHILADELPHIA,

VOLUME VIII, OF

ENCYCLOPÆDIA:

OR, A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, SCIENCES, AND MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,

On a Plan entirely new:

BY WHICH

THE DIFFERENT SCIENCES AND ARTS are digested into the Form of Distinct, TREATISES OR SYSTEMS:

THIS VOLUME CONTAINS

AN Account of the Cape of Good Hope, Grafting, Universal Grammar, Grasses, Greece, Greenland, Guam, Guinea, Gunnery, Happiness, Harmony, Heat, Hepatic-Air, Heraldry, Hindostan, Hippotamus, History, New-Holland, Horse, Horsemanship, Hottentots, Hunting, Husbandry, Hydrometer, with a great variety of Biographical and Miscellaneous Articles. Embellished with sixteen Copperplates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a superfine paper, and new types, (cast for the purpose) which will be occasionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work is furnished in boards, in volumes or half-volumes, as subscribers chuse; the price of the whole volumes, five dollars each, of the half-volumes two dollars and two-thirds of a dollar each. Ten dollars to be paid on subscribing, the volumes or half-volumes finished to be paid for when delivered, the price of one volume to be paid in advance, and the price of each succeeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it. No part of the work will be delivered unless paid for.

III. In the course of the publication will be delivered about five hundred copperplates elegantly engraved in Philadelphia: which by far exceed in number those given in any other scientific dictionary. At the close of the publication will be delivered an elegant frontispiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes.

It is expected the work will be comprised in about eighteen volumes in quarto.

☞ *As several gentlemen who have honored this undertaking with early subscriptions, have only received a small part of the work, they are earnestly requested to complete their sets, as far as published, immediately, while the publisher still has it in his power to supply them with the parts which have not been furnished. As the subscription will very possibly be closed by the first of July next, the publisher cannot undertake to complete sets after that period; and those who wish to become possessors of this truly valuable and important work, will please apply before the expiration of that time, that they may not be disappointed.*

The very heavy expence necessarily incurred in carrying on this work, makes it indispensably requisite for the publisher to adhere more strictly than he has done to the original condition, of delivering the volumes only on being paid for them.

April 6, 1793. eptm

War Department,

JANUARY 28, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of September 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1793, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers:

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an Invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which, as such, he is annually intitled.

2d. An affidavit agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an Invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeable to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an Invalid of the United States, from the 4th day of September 1792, and ending the 4th day of March 1793.

Signed and Sealed
in the Presence of

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the Invalid died, whose pension they may claim.

By Command of the President
of the United States,
H. KNOX, Secretary at War.

TO BE SOLD,

A noted covering Horse,

OF THE HUNTING BREED.

HE was imported from England in November, seventeen hundred and eighty-six, and is now ten years old; he is a bright bay, with a blaze, fifteen hands one inch high, is well form'd, has a great deal of bone and strength, and his action equal to any horse. His colts are well approved of in the different parts of the State where he has stood, of which any person inclined to purchase can inform themselves.——Enquire of the Printer.

February 18, 1793. 8t

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost freedity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to.

(t.f.) LEONARD BLEECKER.

By THOMAS JOHNSON, DAVID STUART, & DANIEL CARROLL, Esquires,

COMMISSIONERS appointed by Government to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of *Washington*, for the reception of Congress, and for their permanent residence after the year 1800—

A LOTTERY

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets at 7 dollars, are 350,000 dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

1	Superb Hotel, with baths, out houses, &c. &c. to cost		50,000
1	Cash Prize		25,000
1	ditto		20,000
1	ditto		15,000
1	ditto		10,000
2	ditto	5,000 are	10,000
10	ditto	1,000	10,000
20	ditto	500	10,000
100	ditto	100	10,000
200	ditto	50	10,000
400	ditto	25	10,000
1,000	ditto	20	20,000
15,000	ditto	10	150,000
16,737	Prizes		Dollars 350,000
33,263	Blanks		
50,000			

By this scheme *at least* the amount of the tickets will return to the fortunate adventurers, and yet the federal City will gain its object thereby, in a magnificent building designed both for public and private convenience.

Although some expence must necessarily attend the conducting of the lottery, (which expence will be taken from the principal prize) the Commissioners having agreed to present in return a sufficient quantity of excellent free-stone, together with the best adapted lots for the hotel and for the out-houses, the value of the lottery entire may be fairly rated at *something more than par*. In this important instance it will be found, on examination, to exceed all the lotteries that have ever been offered to the Public in this or perhaps in any other country. The keys of the Hotel, when compleat, will be delivered to the fortunate possessor of the ticket drawn against its number.—All the other prizes will be paid, *without deduction, in one month after the drawing*, by the City Treasurer at Washington, or at such Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced, for the convenience of the fortunate adventurers.

The drawing will commence on Monday the 9th of September next, at the City of Washington.

Tickets may be had of Col. *Wm. Dickens*, City Treasurer of Washington; *Thayer & Bartlet*, of Charleston, South-Carolina; *Gideon Denison*, Savannah; Messrs. *James West & Co.* Baltimore; Mr. *Peter Gilman*, Boston; and at such other places as will be hereafter published.

N. B. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for the best Plan of an elegant and convenient HOTEL or INN, with hot and cold Baths, Stables, and other out houses, *if presented on or before the 10th of April next*; and a preference will be given to the Artist for a Contract, provided he be duly qualified to compleat his plan. The ground on which the Hotel and out houses are to be erected, will be a corner lot of about 90 by 200 feet, with a back avenue to the stables, &c. Sections and estimates of the expense will be expected with the elevations, &c. compleat; and 50,000 dollars must be regarded by the Architect as the utmost limit in the expense intended for this purpose.

S. BLODGET,
Agent for the affairs of the City.

March 6, 1793.

DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA, *to wit.*

(Seal.) BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the thirteenth day of March, in the seventeenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, THOMAS DOBSON, of the said District, hath deposited in this Office, the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit.

"*An Enquiry how far the Punishment of Death* "*is necessary in Pennsylvania. With Notes and* "*Illustrations. By William Bradford, Esq.* "*To which is added, an Account of the Gaol and* "*Penitentiary House of Philadelphia, and of the* "*interior Management thereof. By Caleb* "Lownes, *of Philadelphia.*——*If we enquire* "*into the Causes of all human Corruptions, we* "*shall find that they proceed from the Impunity* "*of Crimes, and not from the Moderation of Pu-* "*nishments.*"——Montesq.

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the Times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

☞ *The above work is sold in Charleston by William Price Young: Richmond, by Archibald Currie: Baltimore, by James Rice: New-York, by Thomas Allen: Boston, by David West.*

☞ *Wanted to compleat files of this Gazette numbers 79 and 80—Six pence each will be paid by the Editor for a few of these numbers.*

☞ *The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars per annum—One half to be paid at the time of subscribing.*